Document Type: C
RATH GENES AND POLYPEPTIDES AND METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF IMMUNE DISORDERS; DETECTING NUCLEIC ACID INVOLVED IN G PROTEIN MEDIATED SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION IN A T HELPER CELL SAMPLE
Inventors: Gimeno Carlos J (US); Levinson Douglas Adam (US)
Assignee: Millennium Pharmaceuticals Inc
Assignee Code: 41994
Attorney, Agent or Firm: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 6146827 A 20001114 US 97949004 19971010
Calculated Expiration: 20161004
Cont.-in-part Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): US 5846780 US 96726228 19961004
Division Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): US 6020142 US 97870815 19970606
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 97949004 19971010; US 96726228 19961004; US 97870815 19970606

Abstract: The present invention relates, first, to the identification of novel nucleic acid molecules, termed RATH genes and RATH gene products encoded by such nucleic acid molecules, or degenerate variants thereof, that participate in the regulation, control and/or modulation of G-protein-mediated signal transduction involved in T cell activation, including, but not limited to T helper (TH) cell and TH cell subpopulation activation. Specifically, the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention include the genes corresponding to the mammalian RATH genes, including the RATH1. ***1*** genes. Sequence analysis indicates that the RATH genes are novel genes belonging to the RGS ("regulator of Gprotein signalling") gene family, a gene family which encodes gene products involved in G-protein-mediated signal transduction.

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... ***20001114***

Abstract: ...the present invention include the genes corresponding to the mammalian RATH genes, including the RATH1. ***1*** genes. Sequence analysis indicates that the RATH genes are novel genes belonging to the RGS...

Exemplary Claim:

D R A W I N G

1 . A method for detecting a RATH nucleic acid molecule in a T helper cell sample...

...encoded by the cDNA clone of ATCC Accession No. 98116 under conditions comprising incubation at ***65*** degree(s) C. in 0.5 M NaHPO4, ***7*** % ***SDS*** , ***1*** mM EDTA followed by washing in 0.1XSSC/0. ***1*** % SDS at 68 degree(s) C.

Non-exemplary Claims:

2. The method of claim ***1*** , wherein the reagent detects an mRNA molecule...

...encoded by the cDNA clone of ATCC Accession No. 98116 under conditions comprising incubation at ***65*** degree(s) C. in 0.5 M NaHPO4, ***7*** % ***SDS*** , ***1*** mM EDTA followed by washing in 0.1XSSC/0. ***1*** % SDS at 68 degree(s) C...

...encoded by the cDNA clone of ATCC Accession No. 98116 under conditions comprising incubation at ***65*** degree(s) C. in 0.5 M NaHPO4, ***7*** % ***SDS*** , ***1*** mM EDTA followed by washing in 0.1XSSC/0. ***1*** % SDS

at 68 degree(s) C...

...nucleic acid molecule with nuclcic acid of the cell sample under conditions comprising incubation at ***65*** degree(s) C. in 0.5 M NaHPO4, 7% SDS, 1 mM EDTA followed by washing in: (i) 0.1XSSC/0. ***1*** % SDS at 68 degree(s) C., or (ii) 0.2XSSC/0. ***1*** % SDS at 42 degree(s) C.; and (b) detecting, by hybridization of the probe to...

...molecule of the cell sample under highly stringent conditions comprising washing in 6XSSC/0.05% ***sodium*** ***pyrophosphate*** at a wash temperature of 37 degree(s), 48 degree(s), 55 degree(s), or9. The method of claim 1 or 3, wherein the RATH nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the...

...9, wherein the RATH nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3 or the cDNA clone of ATCC Accession No. 98116...

...11. The method of claim ***1*** , 3 or 5, wherein the RATH nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes...
...15. The method of claim ***1*** or 3, wherein the RATH nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes to...

...encoded by the cDNA clone of ATCC Accession No. 98116 under conditions comprising incubation at ***65*** degree(s) C. in 0.5 M NaHPO4, ***7*** % ***SDS*** , ***1*** mM EDTA followed by washing in 0.1XSSC/0. ***1*** % SDS
at 68 degree(s) C...

...16. The method of claim ***1*** or 3, wherein the T helper cell sample comprises a TH1 cell sample.

11/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 2974655 IFI Acc No: 9813551
IFI Publication Control No: 9813551
Document Type: C
PHOSPHOLIPASE D GENE ORIGINATED FROM PLANT; GENES AND CLONING DNA WITH NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES AND HYBRIDS
Inventors: Morioka Shinji (JP); Ueki Jun (JP)
Assignee: Japan Tobacco Inc JP
Assignee Code: 43797
Attorney, Agent or Firm: Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch LLP
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5747327 A 19980505 US 95446794 19950726
Calculated Expiration: 20150505
(Cited in 005 later patents)
Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9509234 19950406 WO 94JP1627 19940930
Section 371: 19950726
Section 102(e):19950726
Priority Applic(No,Date): JP 93267884 19930930

Abstract: A cloned DNA encoding phospholipase D originated from a plant and a cloned DNA which regulates expression of phospholipase D gene originated from a plant are disclosed.

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):

... ***19980505***
...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): ***19950406***

Exemplary Claim:
1 . A cloned DNA which encodes phospholipase D originated from a plant, wherein said DNA comprises...

...nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 182-2617 of SEQ ID NO:1 and nucleotides 107-2542 of SEQ ID NO:3 or a sequence complementary thereto or...

...to said cloned DNA or said complementary sequence in a hybridization solution containing 0.5M ***sodium*** ***phosphate*** buffer, pH 7.2, containing 7% SDS, 1 mM EDTA and 100 mg/ml of salmon sperm DNA at ***65*** * C. for 16 hours and washing twice at ***65*** * C. for twenty minutes in a washing solution containing 0.5 X SSC and 0. ***1*** % SDS.

Non-exemplary Claims:
2. The DNA according to claim ***1*** , which encodes phospholipase D originated from a monocotyledonous plant...

...DNA according to claim 3, which has a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. ***1*** or has the same nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO. ***1*** except that one or more nucleotides are added, deleted or substituted, said nucleotide sequence encodes...

...DNA according to claim 7, which has a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. ***1*** .
...

...sequence from 182th to 2617th nucleotide in the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. ***1*** .
...

...DNA which has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 5 or a sequence complementary thereto or...

...to said cloned DNA or said complementary sequence in a hybridization solution containing 0.5M ***sodium*** ***phosphate*** buffer, pH 7.2, containing 7% SDS, 1 mM EDTA and 100 Mu g/ml of salmon sperm DNA at 45* C. or ***65*** * C. for 16 hours and washing twice at 45* C. or 650* C. for twenty...

...mM sodium citrate or in a washing solution containing 0.5 X SSC containing 0. ***1*** % SDS...

...said DNA has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 5 or wherein said DNA specifically hybridizes to said antisense sequence in a hybridization solution containing 0.5M ***sodium*** ***phosphate*** buffer, pH 7.2,

11/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 3736646 IFI Acc No: 0229010
IFI Publication Control No: 0229010
Document Type: C
LIPID KINASE; ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID COMPRISING NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE THAT ENCODES HUMAN PI3K-C2-ALPHA, A PHOSPHOINOSITIDE LIPID KINASE, HAVING SPECIFIED AMINO ACID SEQUENCE
Inventors: Domin Jan (GB); Warerfield Michael Derek (GB)
Assignee: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research CH
Assignee Code: 25199
Attorney, Agent or Firm: Klauber & Jackson
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 6436671 B1 20020820 US 99355160 19991001
Calculated Expiration: 20180127
Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9832864 19980730 WO 98GB244 19980127
Section 371: 19991001
Section 102(e):19991001
Priority Applic(No,Date): GB 971652 19970128

Abstract: The invention relates to a novel human class II PI3-kinase and in particular the sequence of the isolated nucleic acid molecule and the encoded amino acid sequence. The novel human PI3-kinase is termed PI3K-C2 alpha and has unique biochemical properties that characterize and distinguish it from known PI3-kinases. These include, amongst other things, resistance to the PI3-kinase inhibitors Wortmannin and LY294000, the lack of a p85 binding site, a divergent amino terminus and the absence of a polyproline motif which is typical of known type II PI3-kinases.

...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): ***19980730***

Exemplary Claim:

D R A W I N G

1 . An isolated nucleic acid comprising: (a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes human PI3K-C2 alpha...

Non-exemplary Claims:

2. The isolated nucleic acid of claim ***1*** wherein the nucleotide sequence is SEQ ID NO: ***1*** .

...

...3. The isolated nucleic acid of claim ***1*** which is a cDNA...

...4. An isolated nucleic acid that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO: ***1*** in 0.5 M ***sodium*** ***phosphate*** , pH 7.2, ***7*** % ***SDS*** , ***1*** mM EDTA at ***65*** degree(s) C. and remains bound after two washing steps with 0.5XSSC and 0. ***1*** % SDS for 20 minutes at 60 degree(s) C.; wherein the isolated nucleic acid encodes...

...a eukaryotic cell comprising: (a) an isolated nucleic acid that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO: ***1*** in 0.5 M ***sodium*** ***phosphate***
,
pH 7.2, ***7*** % ***SDS*** , ***1*** mM EDTA at ***65*** degree(s) C. and
remains bound after two washing steps with 0.5XSSC and 0. ***1*** % SDS for 20 minutes at 60 degree(s) C.; wherein the isolated nucleic acid encodes

11/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2007 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3416416 IFI Acc No: 0038035
IFI Publication Control No: 0038035
Document Type: C
RATH GENES AND POLYPEPTIDES AND METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF IMMUNE DISORDERS; DETECTING NUCLEIC ACID INVOLVED IN G PROTEIN MEDIATED SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION IN A T HELPER CELL SAMPLE
Inventors: Gimeno Carlos J (US); Levinson Douglas Adam (US)
Assignee: Millennium Pharmaceuticals Inc
Assignee Code: 41994
Attorney, Agent or Firm: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 6146827 A 20001114 US 97949004 19971010
Calculated Expiration: 20161004
Cont.-in-part Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): US 5846780 US 96726228 19961004
Division Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): US 6020142 US 97870815 19970606
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 97949004 19971010; US 96726228 19961004; US 97870815 19970606

Abstract: The present invention relates, first, to the identification of novel nucleic acid molecules, termed RATH genes and RATH gene products encoded by such nucleic acid molecules, or degenerate variants thereof, that participate in the regulation, control and/or modulation of G-protein-mediated signal transduction involved in T cell activation, including, but not limited to T helper (TH) cell and TH cell subpopulation activation. Specifically, the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention include the genes corresponding to the mammalian RATH genes, including the RATH1. ***1*** genes. Sequence analysis indicates that the RATH genes are novel genes belonging to the RGS ("regulator of Gprotein signalling") gene family, a gene family which encodes gene products involved in G-protein-mediated signal transduction.

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... ***20001114***

Abstract: ...the present invention include the genes corresponding to the mammalian RATH genes, including the RATH1. ***1*** genes. Sequence analysis indicates that the RATH genes are novel genes belonging to the RGS...

Exemplary Claim:

D R A W I N G

1 . A method for detecting a RATH nucleic acid molecule in a T helper cell sample...

...encoded by the cDNA clone of ATCC Accession No. 98116 under conditions comprising incubation at ***65*** degree(s) C. in 0.5 M NaHPO4, ***7*** % ***SDS*** , ***1*** mM EDTA followed by washing in 0.1XSSC/0. ***1*** % SDS at 68 degree(s) C.

Non-exemplary Claims:
2. The method of claim ***1*** , wherein the reagent detects an mRNA molecule...

```
      ---   -----   -----------
? s hybridization
      S1   438963   HYBRIDIZATION
? s 7(w)percent(w)SDS
          7153666   7
           533165   PERCENT
           135864   SDS
      S2        0   7(W)PERCENT(W)SDS
? s 7(1n)sds
          7153666   7
           135864   SDS
      S3      622   7(1N)SDS
? s1 and s3
Processing
         15293543   1
              622   S3
      S4      501   1 AND S3
? s 65
      S5   585103   65
? s s4 and s5
              501   S4
           585103   S5
      S6      103   S4 AND S5
? s sodium(w)phosphate
           920242   SODIUM
           501807   PHOSPHATE
      S7    15227   SODIUM(W)PHOSPHATE
? s s6 and s7
              103   S6
            15227   S7
      S8       17   S6 AND S7
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
      S9       17   RD  (unique items)
? s s9 and py<=2000
Processing
              17   S9
        40016186   PY<=2000
     S10       4   S9 AND PY<=2000
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
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? t s11/3,k,ab/1-4

 11/3,K,AB/1      (Item 1 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2007 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 3736646  IFI Acc No: 0229010
IFI Publication Control No: 0229010
Document Type: C
LIPID KINASE; ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID COMPRISING NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE THAT
ENCODES HUMAN PI3K-C2-ALPHA, A PHOSPHOINOSITIDE LIPID KINASE, HAVING
SPECIFIED AMINO ACID SEQUENCE
Inventors: Domin Jan (GB); Warerfield Michael Derek (GB)
Assignee: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research CH
Assignee Code: 25199
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Attorney, Agent or Firm: Klauber & Jackson
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 6436671 B1 20020820 US 99355160 19991001
Calculated Expiration: 20180127
Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9832864
19980730 WO 98GB244 19980127
Section 371: 19991001
Section 102(e):19991001
Priority Applic(No,Date): GB 971652 19970128

Abstract: The invention relates to a novel human class II PI3-kinase and in particular the sequence of the isolated nucleic acid molecule and the encoded amino acid sequence. The novel human PI3-kinase is termed PI3K-C2 alpha and has unique biochemical properties that characterize and distinguish it from known PI3-kinases. These include, amongst other things, resistance to the PI3-kinase inhibitors Wortmannin and LY294000, the lack of a p85 binding site, a divergent amino terminus and the absence of a polyproline motif which is typical of known type II PI3-kinases.

...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): ***19980730***

Exemplary Claim:

D R A W I N G

1 . An isolated nucleic acid comprising: (a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes human PI3K-C2 alpha...

Non-exemplary Claims:

2. The isolated nucleic acid of claim ***1*** wherein the nucleotide sequence is SEQ ID NO: ***1*** .

...

```
PLEASE ENTER A COMMAND OR BE LOGGED OFF IN 5 MINUTES
? ds

Set      Items   Description
S1      557004   METASTA?
S2        4975   (IN OR WITHIN) (5N) (PROSTATE(5N)TISSUE)
S3         833   S1 AND S2
S4         318   S3 AND PY<2000
S5         166   RD  (unique items)
S6     1671325   LYMPH OR BONE OR SOFT
S7         107   S5 NOT S6
S8         279   METAST? (5N) (PROSTATE (5N)TISSUE)
S9         123   S8 AND PY<=2000
S10         67   RD  (unique items)
S11    1312768   IMAGING OR (SITU (5N)HYBRIDI?)
S12          11  S10 AND S11
? s metasta?(2n)(prostate(w)tissue)
          557004  METASTA?
          233105  PROSTATE
         2042278  TISSUE
     S13      26  METASTA?(2N)(PROSTATE(W)TISSUE)
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
     S14      11  RD  (unique items)
? s s14 amd py<=2000
>>>Term "AMD" in invalid position
? s s14 and py<=2000
Processing
              11  S14
        40016186  PY<=2000
     S15       5  S14 AND PY<=2000
? t s15/3,k,ab/1-5

 15/3,K,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
```

Document Type: C
CANCER TREATMENTS; VACCINE COMPRISING COMBINATION OF THREE DIFFERENT CELL LINES LETHALLY IRRADIATED WITH GAMMA RADIATION TO ENSURE REPLICATION INCOMPETENCY
Inventors: Dalgleish Angus George (GB); Smith Peter Michael (GB); Sutton Andrew Derek (GB); Walker Anthony Ian (GB)
Assignee: Onyvax Ltd GB
Assignee Code: 66190
Attorney, Agent or Firm: Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 6699483 B1 20040302 US 2001857690 20010907
Calculated Expiration: 20191209
Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 200033870 20000615 WO 99GB4135 19991209
Section 371: 20010907
Section 102(e):20010907
Priority Applic(No,Date): GB 9827103 19981210

Abstract: The invention relates to a product comprised of specific combinations of cell lines intended for use as an allogeneic immunotherapy agent for the treatment of prostate cancer in humans. The heterogeneity of the immunotherapeutic matches the heterogeneity of the antigenic profile in the target prostate cancer and immunises the recipients with many of the potential TAA and TSA which are expressed at various stages of the disease. The invention discloses a vaccine comprising a combination of three different cell lines prepared from primary or metastatic prostate cancer biopsy material. The cell lines are lethally irradiated utilising gamma irradiation at 50-300 Gy to ensure that they are replication incompetent.

...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): ***20000615***
Non-exemplary Claims:
...derived from a primary prostate tumor and the other two cell lines are derived from ***metastatic*** ***prostate*** ***tissue*** .
...

...three different human prostate tumor cell lines, wherein one cell line is derived from a metastatic prostate tissue and the other two cell lines are derived from primary prostate turmors
?

05271319 Genuine Article#: VL878 Number of References: 21
Title: PRELIMINARY IMAGING RESULTS USING IN-111 LABELED CYT-356 (PROSTASCINT(TM)) IN THE DETECTION OF RECURRENT PROSTATE-CANCER (Abstract Available)
Author(s): SODEE DB; CONANT R; CHALFANT M; MIRON S; KLEIN E; BAHNSON R; SPIRNAK P; CARLIN B; BELLON EM; ROGERS B
Corporate Source: CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIV,METROHLTH MED CTR,DEPT RADIOL,2500 METROHLTH DR/CLEVELAND//OH/44109; CLEVELAND CLIN FDN,DEPT UROL ONCOL/CLEVELAND//OH/44195; UNIV PITTSBURGH,DEPT UROL/PITTSBURGH//PA/00000; CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIV,METROHLTH MED CTR,DEPT UROL/CLEVELAND//OH/44109; CYTOGEN CORP/PRINCETON//NJ/00000
Journal: CLINICAL NUCLEAR MEDICINE, 1996, V21, N10 (OCT), P759-767
ISSN: 0363-9762
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: To evaluate whether In-111 capromab pendetide (an antibody conjugate directed to a glycoprotein found primarily on the cell membrane of prostate tissue) radioimmunoscintigraphy can localize residual or metastatic prostatic carcinoma in 15 patients after prostatectomy and lymphadenectomy for prostatic carcinoma with rising serum prostate-specific antigen. One patient with 0.6 ng/ml serum prostate-specific antigen had normal imaging results and 14 patients had scintigraphic evidence of residual prostatic bed or metastatic prostatic carcinoma. Two patients with borderline abnormal bone scans had abnormal activity in the same regions on In-111 capromab pendetide images. All patients had negative radiographic abdominal and pelvic cross-sectional prestudy images, and there were no adverse effects related to In-111 capromab pendetide infusion and little human antimouse antibody response.

Survey of gene amplifications during prostate cancer progression by high-throughput fluorescence in situ hybridization on tissue microarrays

AUTHOR: Bubendorf Lukas; Kononen Juha; Koivisto Pasi; Schraml Peter; Moch Holger; Gasser Thomas C; Willi Niels; Mihatsch Michael J; Sauter Guido; Kallioniemi Olli-P (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Cancer Genet. Branch, Natl. Human Genome Res. Inst., NIH, 49 Convent Dr., MSC 4470, Room 4A24, Bethesda, MD 20892-4470, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Cancer Research 59 (4): p803-806 Feb. 15, 1999 ***1999***
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0008-5472
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Prostate cancer development and progression is driven by the accumulation of genetic changes, the nature of which remains incompletely understood. To facilitate high-throughput analysis of molecular events taking place in primary, recurrent, and metastatic prostate cancer, we constructed a ***tissue*** microarray containing small 0.6-mm cylindrical samples acquired from 371 formalin-fixed blocks, including benign prostatic hyperplasia (n = 32) and primary tumors (n = 223), as well as both locally recurrent tumors (n = 54) and metastases (n = 62) from patients with hormone-refractory disease. Fluorescence in ***situ*** hybridization (FISH) was applied to the analysis of consecutive tissue microarray sections with probes for five different genes. High-level (gtoreq3X) amplifications were very rare (<2%) in primary prostate cancers. However, in metastases from patients with hormone-refractory disease, amplification of the androgen receptor gene was seen in 22%, MYC in 11%, and Cyclin-D1 in 5% of the cases. In specimens from locally recurrent tumors, the corresponding percentages were 23, 4, and 8%. ERBB2 and NMYC amplifications were never detected at any stage of prostate cancer progression. In conclusion, FISH to tissue microarray sections enables high-throughput analysis of genetic alterations contributing to cancer development and prog

Characterization of insulin-like growth factor-binding protein-related protein-1 in prostate cells.

Hwa V; Tomasini-Sprenger C; Bermejo A L; Rosenfeld R G; Plymate S R
Department of Pediatrics, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland 97201, USA.

Journal of clinical endocrinology and metabolism (UNITED STATES) Dec 1998, 83 (12) p4355-62, ISSN 0021-972X--Print Journal Code: 0375362
Contract/Grant Number: CA-58110; CA; NCI; DK-51513; DK; NIDDK; DK-52683; DK; NIDDK
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein-related protein-1 (IGFBP-rP1; also known as Mac25, TAF, and PSF) is a member of the IGFBP superfamily. It is a cysteine-rich protein that shares structural and functional similarities with the conventional IGFBPs. In ***situ*** hybridization of prostate tissue sections show intense IGFBP-rP1 messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) expression in normal stroma and glandular epithelium. There was a significant loss of detectable IGFBP-rP1 mRNA in ***metastatic*** ***prostate*** ***tissue*** . IGFBP-rP1 mRNA (Northern blots) and protein (immunoblots) were detectable in primary cultures ofprostatic stromal and epithelial cells as well as in the immortalized nonmalignant prostatic human epithelial cells, P69, and in the P69 metastatic subline, M12. IGFBP-rP1 expression was not detectable in the prostatic cancer cell lines PC-3, DU145, and LNCaP. IGFBP-rP1 expression was regulated in P69 cells but not in M12 cells. Protein and mRNA expression was up-regulated by IGF-I, transforming growth factor-beta, and retinoic acid. The observations that IGFBP-rP1 expression is significantly diminished in prostate tumorigenesis and is regulated in nonmalignant prostate cells suggest IGFBP-rP1 is important in normal prostatic cell

Glycotyping of prostate specific antigen.

Prakash S; Robbins P W
Center for Cancer Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.

Glycobiology (ENGLAND) Feb 2000, 10 (2) p173-6, ISSN 0959-6658--Print Journal Code: 9104124
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Measurement of serum levels of the prostate specific antigen (PSA) is now widely used for the diagnosis of prostate cancer and benign prostate hyperplasia. This serum marker is of value since it is derived only from the tissue of interest, but increased levels of PSA in serum do not allow a completely clear cut diagnosis of benign versus malignant changes. Since PSA is a glycoprotein with one asparagine linked oligosaccharide, and since malignant transformation often leads to an increased branching of such oligosaccharides, we initially studied the asparagine linked structures on PSA made by a cell line derived from malignant metastatic ***prostate*** ***tissue*** . We observed that unlike normal PSA, which bears only biantennary oligosaccharides, PSA from the metastatic cell line has a mixture of biantennary and triantennary oligosaccharides. Further experiments will reveal carbohydrate differences derived from the PSA from sera or, prostate tissue of normal versus prostate cancer patients, and of the utility of such carbo-hydrate differences as a possible diagnostic marker for prostate cancer.

Glycotyping of prostate specific antigen.
Prakash S; Robbins P W
Center for Cancer Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.
Glycobiology (ENGLAND) Feb 2000, 10 (2) p173-6, ISSN 0959-6658--Print Journal Code: 9104124
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Measurement of serum levels of the prostate specific antigen (PSA) is now widely used for the diagnosis of prostate cancer and benign prostate hyperplasia. This serum marker is of value since it is derived only from the tissue of interest, but increased levels of PSA in serum do not allow a completely clear cut diagnosis of benign versus malignant changes. Since PSA is a glycoprotein with one asparagine linked oligosaccharide, and since malignant transformation often leads to an increased branching of such oligosaccharides, we initially studied the asparagine linked structures on PSA made by a cell line derived from malignant metastatic ***prostate*** ***tissue*** . We observed that unlike normal PSA, which bears only biantennary oligosaccharides, PSA from the metastatic cell line has a mixture of biantennary and triantennary oligosaccharides. Further experiments will reveal carbohydrate differences derived from the PSA from sera or, prostate tissue of normal versus prostate cancer patients, and of the utility of such carbo-hydrate differences as a possible diagnostic marker for prostate cancer.

... ***2000*** , .
... studied the asparagine linked structures on PSA made by a cell line derived from malignant ***metastatic*** ***prostate*** ***tissue*** . We
observed that unlike normal PSA, which bears only biantennary oligosaccharides, PSA from the metastatic...

15/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file:

Dialog Acc No: 2974655 IFI Acc No: 9813551
IFI Publication Control No: 9813551
Document Type: C
PHOSPHOLIPASE D GENE ORIGINATED FROM PLANT; GENES AND CLONING DNA WITH NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES AND HYBRIDS
Inventors: Morioka Shinji (JP); Ueki Jun (JP)
Assignee: Japan Tobacco Inc JP
Assignee Code: 43797
Attorney, Agent or Firm: Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch LLP
Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 5747327 A 19980505 US 95446794 19950726
Calculated Expiration: 20150505
(Cited in 005 later patents)
Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): WO 9509234
19950406 WO 94JP1627 19940930
Section 371: 19950726
Section 102(e):19950726
Priority Applic(No,Date): JP 93267884 19930930

Abstract: A cloned DNA encoding phospholipase D originated from a plant and a cloned DNA which regulates expression of phospholipase D gene originated from a plant are disclosed.

Publication (No,Kind,Date), Applic (No,Date):
... ***19980505***
...Internat. Convention Pub(No,Date),Applic(No,Date): ***19950406***

Exemplary Claim:
1 . A cloned DNA which encodes phospholipase D originated from a plant, wherein said DNA comprises...

...nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 182-2617 of SEQ ID NO:1 and nucleotides 107-2542 of SEQ ID NO:3 or a sequence complementary thereto or...

...to said cloned DNA or said complementary sequence in a hybridization solution containing 0.5M ***sodium*** ***phosphate*** buffer, pH 7.2, containing 7% SDS, 1 mM EDTA and 100 mg/ml of salmon sperm DNA at ***65*** * C. for 16 hours and washing twice at ***65*** * C. for twenty minutes in a washing solution containing 0.5 X SSC and 0. ***1*** % SDS.

Non-exemplary Claims:
2. The DNA according to claim ***1*** , which encodes phospholipase D originated from a monocotyledonous plant...

...DNA according to claim 3, which has a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. ***1*** or has the same nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO. ***1*** except that one or more nucleotides are added, deleted or substituted, said nucleotide sequence encodes...

...DNA according to claim 7, which has a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. ***1*** .
...

...sequence from 182th to 2617th nucleotide in the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. ***1*** .
...

...DNA which has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 5 or a sequence complementary thereto or...

...to said cloned DNA or said complementary sequence in a hybridization solution containing 0.5M ***sodium*** ***phosphate*** buffer, pH 7.2, containing 7% SDS, 1 mM EDTA and 100 Mu g/ml of salmon sperm DNA at 45* C. or ***65*** * C. for 16 hours and washing twice at 45* C. or 650* C. for twenty...

...mM sodium citrate or in a washing solution containing 0.5 X SSC containing 0. ***1*** % SDS...

...said DNA has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 5 or wherein said DNA specifically hybridizes to said antisense sequence in a hybridization solution containing 0.5M ***sodium*** ***phosphate*** buffer, pH 7.2, containing 7% SDS, 1 mM EDTA and 100 Mu g/ml of salmon sperm DNA, at 45* C. or ***65*** * C. for 16 hours and washing twice at 45* C. or ***65*** * C. for twenty minutes in a washing solution containing 0.3M NaCl and 30 mM sodium citrate or in a washing solution containing 0.5 X SSC containing 0. ***1*** % SDS

11/3,K,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

Dialog Acc No: 2241066 IFI Acc No: 9208761
IFI Publication Control No: 9208761
Document Type: C
INHIBIN ISOLATED FROM OVARIAN FOLLICULAR FLUID
Inventors: de Kretser David M (AU); Burger Henry G (AU); Findlay John K (AU); Forage Robert G (AU); Hearn Milton T W (AU); Milne-Robertson

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      ---  -----  -----------
? s local?(1n)metasta?
         2165962  LOCAL?
          557046  METASTA?
      S1    6407  LOCAL?(1N)METASTA?
? s recurren?
      S2  608112  RECURREN?
? s s1 not s2
            6407  S1
          608112  S2
      S3    4075  S1 NOT S2
? s prostate (5n) tissue
          233127  PROSTATE
         2042487  TISSUE
      S4    9441  PROSTATE (5N) TISSUE
? s s3 and s4
            4075  S3
            9441  S4
      S5      25  S3 AND S4
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
      S6      13  RD  (unique items)
? s s6 and py<=2000
Processing
Processing
              13  S6
        40016443  PY<=2000
      S7       4  S6 AND PY<=2000
? t s7/3,k,ab/1-4

 7/3,K,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2007 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

10989313   PMID: 8806197
  Prostate cancer--biology of metastasis and its clinical implications.
  Dong J T; Rinker-Schaeffer C W; Ichikawa T; Barrett J C; Isaacs J T
  Johns Hopkins Oncology Center, Johns Hopkins University of School of
Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.
  World journal of urology (GERMANY)    1996,  14  (3)  p182-9,
ISSN 0724-4983--Print   Journal Code: 8307716
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article; Review
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
  Prostate cancer is one of the most commonly diagnosed cancers and is a
major cause of cancer death in men. Although the majority of the diagnosed
prostate cancers will remain localized and never produce clinical symptoms
during the lifetime of the host, a subset of these cancers will progress to
a more malignant state requiring therapeutic intervention. Acquisition of
metastatic ability by prostatic cancer cells is the most lethal aspect of
prostatic cancer progression. Once this has occurred, definitive therapy is
required before the initially localized metastatic cells escape
from the prostate. At present, metastatic prostate cancer is incurable.
Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop molecular markers that can be
used to predict the metastatic potential of prostate cancers. Using somatic
cell hybridization, we have demonstrated that acquisition of metastatic
ability requires both the loss of metastasis-suppressor function(s) and the
activation of oncogenes. In further studies using micro-cell-mediated
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chromosomal transfer, we located genes on human chromosome, 8, 10cen-q23, 11p11.2-13, and 17pter-q23, which, when introduced into rat prostatic cancer cells, are capable of suppressing their metastatic ability without affecting their tumorigenicity or growth rate in vivo. Initially we focused upon the human chromosome 11p11.2-13 region to clone metastasis-suppressor gene(s) positionally. One such gene, termed KAI-1, encodes a membrane glycoprotein. KAI-1 has been mapped to the p11.2 region of human chromosome 11 by fluorescence in-situ hybridization analysis. Expression of KAI-1 has been detected in all normal human tissues thus far tested, including ***prostate*** ***tissue*** . When introduced into rat metastatic prostatic cancer cells, KAI-1 significantly suppressed the metastasis without affecting the tumor growth rate. KAI-1 expression is high in human normal prostate and benign prostatic hyperplasia but is dramatically lower in cancer cell lines derived from metastatic prostate tumors.

... ***1996*** ,
... of prostatic cancer progression. Once this has occurred, definitive therapy is required before the initially localized metastatic cells escape from the prostate. At present, metastatic prostate cancer is incurable. Therefore, there is...

... of KAI-1 has been detected in all normal human tissues thus far tested, including ***prostate*** ***tissue*** . When introduced into rat metastatic prostatic cancer cells, KAI-1 significantly suppressed the metastasis without...

7/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07300915 PMID: 3828960
Relationship between androgen receptor binding activity in human prostate cancer and clinical response to endocrine therapy.
Benson R C; Gorman P A; O'Brien P C; Holicky E L; Veneziale C M
Cancer (UNITED STATES) May 1 1987, 59 (9) p1599-606, ISSN 0008-543X--Print Journal Code: 0374236
Publishing Model Print

Expression of the cellular adhesion molecule E-cadherin is reduced or absent in high-grade prostate cancer.

Umbas R; Schalken J A; Aalders T W; Carter B S; Karthaus H F; Schaafsma H E; Debruyne F M; Isaacs W B

Department of Urology/Urological Research Laboratories, University Hospital, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

Cancer research (UNITED STATES) Sep 15 1992, 52 (18) p5104-9, ISSN 0008-5472--Print Journal Code: 2984705R

Contract/Grant No.: CA5523101; CA; NCI

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

E-cadherin is a Ca(2+)-dependent cell adhesion molecule which plays an important role in normal growth and development via mediation of homotypic, homophilic cell-cell interaction. Recent studies suggest that E-cadherin may be important in neoplastic progression as well, particularly as a suppressor of invasion. We have previously demonstrated that the invasive phenotype of rat prostate cancer cells is associated with the decreased expression of E-cadherin (M. J. G. Bussemakers, R. J. A. Van Moorselaar, L. A. Giroldi, T. Ichikawa, J. T. Isaacs, F. M. J. Debruyne, and J. A. Schalken, Cancer Res., 52:2916-2922, 1992). This is of particular interest, since the locus to which the human E-cadherin gene is mapped is frequently involved in allelic loss in prostate cancer (B. S. Carter, C. M. Ewing, W. S. Ward, B. F. Treiger, T. W. Aalders, J. A. Schalken, J. I. Epstein, and W. B. Isaacs, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:8751-8755, 1990; U. S. Bergerheim, K. Kunimi, V. P. Collins, and P. Ekman, Genes, Chromosomes Cancer, 3: 215-220, 1991). Impaired E-cadherin function is likely to be associated with aberrant expression of the protein. We therefore analyzed E-cadherin expression in situ by immunohistochemistry in nonmalignant and malignant specimens of human prostatic tissue. Of 92 tumor samples of either primary or metastatic deposits of prostate cancer, 46 had reduced or absent E-cadherin staining when compared to nomalignant prostate, which uniformly stained strongly positive. There was a statistically significant correlation between the decreased expression of E-cadherin and loss of tumor differentiation. Additionally, certain tumors within a histologically similar group could be distinguished by the presence of mixed populations of E-cadherin-negative and -positive cells. The percentage of tumors with aberrant E-cadherin staining increased when clinically localized tumors were compared to either tumors with extensive local progression or metastatic deposits of prostate cancer, suggesting a correlation between loss of E-cadherin and tumor progression. Taken together, these findings suggest that further exploration of E-cadherin as a candidate invasion suppressor molecule in human prostate cancer is warranted.

... ***1992*** ,

...to be associated with aberrant expression of the protein. We therefore analyzed E-cadherin expression in situ by immunohistochemistry in nonmalignant and malignant specimens of human prostatic tissue. Of 92 tumor samples...

...E-cadherin staining increased when clinically localized tumors were compared to either tumors with extensive local progression or metastatic deposits of prostate cancer , suggesting a correlation between loss of E-cadherin and tumor progression. Taken together, these findings...

7/3,K,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09127646 PMID: 1823040
Superficial bladder cancer: survival and prognostic factors.
Sanchez de la Muela P; Rosell D; Aguera L; De Castro F; Isa W; Robles J E ; Zudaire J J; Berian J M
Department of Urology, University Hospital, Navarra University, Pamplona, Spain.
European urology (SWITZERLAND) 1991, 20 (3) p184-91, ISSN 0302-2838--Print Journal Code: 7512719
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM

Trisomy 7: a potential cytogenetic marker of human prostate cancer ***progression***

Bandyk M G; Zhao L; Troncoso P; Pisters L L; Palmer J L; von Eschenbach A C; Chung L W; Liang J C

Department of Urology, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston 77030.

Genes, chromosomes & cancer (UNITED STATES) Jan 1994, 9 (1) p19-27, ISSN 1045-2257--Print Journal Code: 9007329

Contract/Grant No.: CA-56307; CA; NCI; RO1-CA43585; CA; NCI

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

We used the fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) method to show that chromosome 7 trisomy is associated with the progression of human prostate ***cancer*** . Thirty-six specimens including 15 primary prostate carcinomas, 16 metastatic lesions, and 5 normal prostate tissues, as well as 2 prostate carcinoma cell lines of different tumorigenic potential, were examined for chromosome 7 aneuploidy. Our results showed that the androgen-unresponsive tumorigenic cell line PC-3 exhibited a significantly higher ratio of chromosome 7 to total chromosome number than the androgen-responsive nontumorigenic cell line LNCaP ($P = 0.001$). In prostate specimens, the frequency of trisomy 7 cells was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) in the advanced stage tumors (C and DI) but not in the early (B) stage tumors or normal prostatic tissue. Furthermore, metastases showed a higher frequency of trisomy 7 cells than primary tumors ($P = 0.005$). In 2 patients with paired primary and metastatic tumors, trisomy 7 cells increased from 4-7% in the primary tumors to 42-45% in the metastatic tumor cells in the bone marrow. Therefore, our data suggest that trisomy 7 may be a common feature associated with local and metastatic progression and serve as a novel marker for human prostate cancer ***progression***

Trisomy 7: a potential cytogenetic marker of human p